



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox—Summary of plague cases from January 1, 1903.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, March 2 and 4, as follows:

During the week ended February 21, 1903, 375 crew and 105 steerage passengers were bathed at the disinfecting station and 482 pieces of baggage were disinfected. During the time covered by this report there were 3 cases and 3 deaths (Chinese) from plague; 2 cases and 2 deaths (Chinese) from smallpox; 2 cases each enteric and scarlet fever (European), with no deaths. Since January 1, 39 cases of plague have been reported in the colony, all fatal (Chinese).

During the week ended February 28, 1903, 15 vessels were inspected. Nine hundred and twenty-eight crew and 348 steerage passengers were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 1,536 pieces of baggage were disinfected. The communicable diseases and deaths occurring in the colony for the past week were as follows: Bubonic plague, 12 cases and 12 deaths (Chinese); enteric fever, 2 cases and 1 death; puerperal fever, 1 case and no death; smallpox, 4 cases and 1 death.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports from Shanghai.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 2 and 10, as follows:

During the week ended February 28, 1903, there were inspected 2 vessels, 128 crew, and 12 cabin passengers.

Summary of morbidity and mortality as reported to the municipal health officer during the week ended March 1, 1903: Smallpox, 1 case; 10 deaths; typhoid fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 4 cases. The total mortality was 1 foreigner and 121 natives. Estimated population, 7,000 foreigners and 350,000 Chinese.

During the week ended March 7, 1903, there were inspected 39 cabin and 5 steerage passengers.

The weekly report of the municipal health department shows that there occurred in the settlement the following communicable diseases: Smallpox, 5 cases, 9 deaths; typhoid fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 5 deaths; scarlet fever, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case. The total mortality is reported as 3 foreigners and 121 natives.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

COSTA RICA.

Yellow fever at Limon.

[Telegram.]

LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 11.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Yellow fever is now present in Limon.

GRUVER.